

The Miner.

FRIDAY, DEC. 5, 1879.

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THE A. T. AND S. F. RAILROAD.

The Tucson Star is under the impression that the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R., will leave the Rio Grande at Albuquerque, pass west to the Zuni Villages, then turn directly south to San Juan, thence on over the roughest part of Arizona to Globe, etc., for the purpose of connecting with Tucson. To control the Tucson trade would be quite an inducement, as it might put the Company in possession of funds during a year's work to pay the expenses of the road one day. The Star thinks Guaymas the objective point, but in the following, which we copy from that paper of November 26th, we think we are something about W. R. Morley, an engineer of the Company, being at work running a line from San Diego:

"It comes into the territory near Zuni, and on by St. Johns, through the fine grazing lands of northeastern Arizona, and the timber and coal region of the White mountains; it passes within two miles of McMillen, within easy access of Globe; it taps the extensive valley of the Gila above San Carlos, the mines again at the mouth of the San Pedro, and comes on direct to Tucson. This is much the shortest line the company can find, and we claim will be of more benefit to Arizona, her mines and mineral resources, than any other that can be found."

Whilst the line via Silver City may benefit New Mexico and southeastern Arizona, does it look reasonable to suppose that the Atchison and Topeka would build a line 200 miles long and within a short distance of the Southern Pacific, to reach this place on their way to the Pacific? W. R. Morley, an engineer of this company, is running a line from San Diego easterly. This surely looks as though there was not much chance of their uniting with the Southern Pacific."

We agree with the Star that it does not look reasonable that the A. T. & S. F. Co., would build a line 200 miles long side of the S. P. R. R., for the purpose of controlling the trade of southeastern Arizona, and it looks much more unreasonable that the Company should, after building their road on the 35th parallel to the Zuni Villages, diverge from a natural, direct and easy route, to take a rough, expensive and roundabout line just for the purpose of entering Tucson.

From the Rio Grande to San Diego or San Francisco, the 35th parallel route offers great inducements. It is the shortest, free from great mountains, taps the wonderful coal fields of the north, penetrates the great mineral belt of northern Arizona, secures the immense lumber trade that will eventually be opened up in the vicinity of the Bill Williams mountains, and will control the trade of Arizona north of the Gila, which it is quite evident will have a population of 50,000 souls. There is no cold during the winter, neither warm in the summer, and would at once become the favorite iron highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Railroads, to pay, must of necessity be built over the shortest line controlling the greatest amount of natural wealth, and none are more apt to find out where wealth exists than railroad men.

MOHAVE ITEMS.

A letter from Robin the Bow, dated at Fort Mohave, Dec. 1st, has the following items:

The First Sergeant of Captain Burns' Company was found in his room to-day with his head literally split open, caused by the discharge of his gun, supposed to be a case of suicide. The deceased was a finely built man, and to all appearance, in the very prime of life. His sudden demise has caused a gloom to spread over his comrades here, who seem to deeply regret his unfortunate end.

The weather has been very cloudy and threatening rain for several days, but is now clearing up.

The steamer Colorado is expected with a large amount of freight, but to an eye view from my ranch, on the river, she will come very near having to make some dry land passages. If Captain Jack is with her, she will get here, as it is generally understood that he would not give a cent for anything more than a heavy dew to run his boat in.

From Apache County.

W. R. Milligan, Elin Stanley, Dionicio Chaves and others arrived in town on Saturday evening from Springerville, Apache county, for the purpose of being in attendance at this term of the District Court and contend for the county seat being moved from its present abode to their town. Mr. Milligan informs us that Sol Barth has sold his property at St. Johns to the Mormons, taking 750 head of cows in payment. He speaks of the county as being prosperous and that emigration is coming in continuously. He was informed by a gentleman who had just arrived on the Little Colorado from Utah, that he passed about 400 Mormons enroute to Arizona, and that they are bringing with them 12,000 head of cattle, besides many horses, mules and other animals. These emigrants will probably settle mostly in Apache county, and they will make it a prosperous, lively land, just as they do all new countries in which they settle.

The orange crop of Mr. Brisswiler is estimated at 1,500,000 this year. He has sold it at the rate of \$15 per ton, or a total of \$22,500. His grape crop from one hundred acres of vineyard sold for \$2,000. Thus Mr. B. realizes \$24,500 from trees and vineyards covering less than 120 acres. These figures ought to confound the San Franciscans who are now croaking against Southern California.

The above, from the Los Angeles Express, illustrates what they are doing in Los Angeles county, and what might be done here in Arizona by turning the whole Gila bottom for 150 miles from its junction with Salt River into orange groves.

The wife of Quartermaster General Meigs died in Washington city on the 21st ult.

LETTER FROM TOMBSTONE.

One of our business men received the following letter this morning from a friend at Tombstone, and has kindly furnished it to the MINER for publication:

Agreeably to promise, I hasten to redeem. This mining camp promises much, still there is a doubt pervading my mind in regard to permanency, and reasonably so, when it is borne in mind that the mines are situated in a "cap of limestone" lying immediately upon the granite, the solid compactness of which forbids the hope that any newer or subsequent act of natural law could rend its forbidding density. Observation upon the geology of metalliciferous bodies uniformly coincide that isogenic substances were determined by elementary conditions as fully as the organic or life kingdom, our ignorance intervening to determine the earth's natural law-working order. For instance, the metal, gold, is unquestionably a product or belongs to the granite, similarly, too, we recognize the metal, tin, or its oxide, or rather we find it emanating from granite, or granite and slate in conjunction, and so on with other ores, they being governed by natural chemical laws. Silver ore, lead, copper, antimony, etc., are found with their constituent formation. I argue, therefore, that though a fissure may be well defined by wall castings, we should never, as close observers, forget the conditions of the creation or deposition of ore within the fissure, or expect such ore bodies to continue in contravention of natural order. Just so with these mines, they being found in a small group of low conical hills of granite, covered with a superficial quantity of limestone, on each side of these hills is a range of high granite mountains, distant from 15 to 25 miles, so that the mining camp of Tombstone is situated in a valley so to speak, rather than in a valley, and the interesting question of the durability of the ore bodies in my judgment, rests solely upon the depth, the veins may traverse in length and depth in the formation favorable to its production.

I am well pleased in my trip to find so interesting a camp, and one that shows so much high grade silver ore, and were the super-incorporation of limestone in greater proportion, I know of no other unfavorable condition to this discovery being the the greatest yet made in Arizona.

In the "interest" of economical mining, I think it is at the start, that the owners of the various mines here, should co-operate in building a narrow gauge railroad to their mills. I hear that the companies are now paying \$4 per ton or thereabouts, for hauling their products, which to the "Tough Nut" Company alone, aggregates about \$160 per day. This could certainly be reduced by railroad transportation from 500 to 1,000 per ton, and as all the mining companies get their water for milling purposes on the San Pedro River, distant from the mines 10 miles, it is obvious it would be no herculean task for the united mining companies to build their own road, or solicit outside parties to do so.

The town of Tombstone is situated close to the mines, and is assuming proportions that it could well with soon outstrip its needs, and in my judgment, is quite unwise. The mining labor market is fully supplied, and any further aggregation for the next two months, must bring suffering to those who come hither unprepared to pay their own way. I opine, however, that this locality offers extra inducements to prospectors who may choose to come with the sinews of war for carrying it out, and to enable you to form some correct idea of these mines and their commercial surroundings.

Yours, etc.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, which is controlled in this city, is displaying wonderful vigor in the work of construction, being pushed down through New Mexico toward southeastern Arizona at the rate of a mile a day. It is claimed for it that it is in co-operation with the Southern Pacific, the Texas and Pacific being out of the question. The latest version is, that the real objective point of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe is San Diego, after having established connection with the Southern Pacific.

The harbor of San Diego is admirably adapted to make it a successful rival of San Francisco. If it can be assured, that city, of the trans-continental railway facilities which San Francisco enjoys, there is no reason why it should not become an equally important commercial city. If San Francisco is united by her lines of railway with the rich interior of California and Nevada, San Diego would be united with all of Southern California and the vast metallic wealth of Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado. A trans-continental railroad from the Pacific through Arizona and New Mexico to St. Louis will be the creation of the new city of San Diego and the building up of the city of St. Louis, and that is what seems altogether likely to be accomplished.—Boston Economist.

The Irish Troubles.

London, Nov. 24th.—A great demonstration took place at Dundee, Scotland, last night, 2,000 persons being present. The resolutions condemned the arrest of the Sligo prisoners.

The prominent Home-ruler, whose presence Lord Beaconsfield requested at his official residence Saturday, is Philip Callan, member of Parliament from Dundalk, Callan laid before Lord Beaconsfield the result of a minute personal examination in the northwest and western districts of Ireland, which showed that the farmers and laborers in the remote mountainous districts needed help in the way of both food and fuel.

ARCHBISHOP M'CALE'S PASTORAL.

Dublin, Nov. 24th.—The pastoral of Archbishop M'Caule was read in all the Catholic churches yesterday, declaring that "all must take part in bearing the burdens of the bad harvest in Ireland, but they must take care not to drive God from their side by violation of His law." The pastoral also says: "Unfortunately, men proclaiming sympathy for the people are disseminating doctrines which, if pushed to their logical conclusion, strike at the root of God, faith, and mutual confidence."

GLOBE ITEMS.

We clip the following items from the Silver Bell of the 29th ult:

Mr. Block, who resides at Casa Grande, gives it as his opinion that work will not be commenced on the railroad during the present year, as there is only enough rails on hand at Casa Grande, to lay the track for a distance of 27 miles. There are sufficient ties on hand to bed the road about 110 miles.

Major M. A. Baldwin arrived from San Francisco on the 27th. He will, without delay, proceed to develop the Mexican and Mack Morris mines, and also build a road from Pinal creek to the Mack Morris.

Seven car loads of machinery and mining material arrived at Casa Grande yesterday (for M. A. Baldwin). Eight more car loads are on the road.

SAD ACCIDENT AT THE TIGER MINE:

One Man Killed and Two Wounded.

From Thursday's Daily.

Chas. Quinn, an employee at the Tiger mine, arrived in town this morning from that place in quest of a physician to go out and care for two men who were severely wounded in the tunnel, last night, about 11 o'clock, by the premature discharge of a blast. There were in the mine at the time of the accident, three men, William Mozart, killed; David Fellows, severely injured and Matt Carr, slightly injured. It seems that these three men had drilled five blasts and charged them; retiring, after having set off, as they supposed, all the blasts, four of them, however, only igniting; they returned and cleared away the rock and in using a pick, struck the cap of the unexploded blast, which immediately went off, killing Mozart instantly, and wounding the other two. Dr. Ainsworth left here to-day for the scene of the accident to dress the wounds of the two sufferers and try to alleviate their pain. The accident was one of those which every now and then take place in mines, and for which no one is really responsible. The Tiger, during the last six months, has had its full share of mishaps, and it is to be hoped that another occurrence of this kind will not come again.

Executions by Electricity.

Mr. Park Benjamin, a well known scientific expert in applied mechanics, contributes an exceedingly interesting essay on electricity to-day to the Herald's research for the best substitute for the process of hanging criminals. He dissects from Professor Draper's opinion, which we printed yesterday, that it would be found very difficult to put electricity into practical operation for the purpose. On the contrary, Mr. Benjamin believes, a simple apparatus could be devised so compact that it would occupy no more space than an ordinary travelling trunk, capable of discharging an electric spark potent enough "to kill simultaneously more men than have ever been hanged in company in this country," with entire safety to the operating sheriff. At the Stevens Institute, in Hoboken, there is an electric coil which sparks twenty-one inches long that penetrates glass blocks three feet thick, and the Royal Polytechnic Institution, in London, possesses one of even greater potency. The awe-inspiring influence of such a mysterious mode of capital punishment he considers one of its important recommendations, whereas hanging produces on the public no emotions superior to disgust. He might add also that it would save the bodies of the criminals from a defilement quite current among well informed railroad parties for a day or two respecting a proposed consolidation of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Road with the St. Louis and San Francisco line. In answer, he said there were a good many rumors but that he was not always true. He did not know what may be done yet. Consolidation is getting to be rather popular, but he didn't profess to know anything about this report in particular. The St. Louis and San Francisco would soon make a connection with their road at Wichita anyway. He did not know, but the Southern Pacific coming this way from the other side might not want to unite with them also. These were points that he future would solve and regarding which he had no information to give.

TELLING THE TRUTH.

An Indian's Testimony Before the Ute Commission.—Jack Made the Attack on Thornburg.

Los Pinos Agency, Nov. 23, via Lake City, Col., Nov. 24.—The commission met yesterday. Charley, the Uncompahgre Ute, testified, establishing the fact that Jack made the attack on Thornburg. He gave his testimony freely and is the first Indian to tell the truth. Ouray informed the commission that Johnson had told him his brother was killed by Desmet, and died next day, confessed to the killing of the freighter, and a mail carrier, and leading the attack on the agency people. Jack and the hostiles are expected Tuesday. The decided position taken by Secretary Schurz in the dispatch received yesterday, refusing to receive any hostiles in Washington who had taken part in the White River affair, was a bitter pill, indeed. Ouray looked very sad while being interpreted. The commission adjourned over Sunday.

In his annual report, Mnt Director Burdard, estimates the total production of precious metals, during the year 1879, as follows:

California—Gold, \$17,600,000; silver, \$2,400,000. Nevada—Gold, \$9,000,000; silver, \$1,350,000. Colorado—Gold, \$3,225,000; silver, \$1,170,000. Utah—Gold, \$575,000; silver, \$6,350,000. Montana—Gold, \$2,500,000; silver, \$2,225,000. Arizona—Gold, \$500,000; silver, \$550,000. Dakota—Gold, \$2,420,000; silver, \$400,000. Oregon—Gold, \$1,150,000; silver, \$200,000. New Mexico—Gold, \$125,000; silver, \$600,000. Idaho—Gold, \$2,420,000; silver, \$550,000. Michigan—Silver, \$780,000. Other domestic sources—Gold, \$305,000; silver, \$67,000. Grand total for the United States and Territories—Gold, \$38,900,000; silver, \$40,812,000.

The following items we clip from the Tombstone Nugget.

One hundred and forty-one names were registered as voters at Justice Gray's office up to yesterday afternoon.

A gentleman who has visited the Cave Creek (Huschuca) bonanzas says the best way to express it is, "one hundred and sixty acres of solid mineral."

Eleven bars of bullion had been made at the Grid mill up to Tuesday afternoon last, so far this month, and the mill was down for two days on account of an accident to its water power.

Cottage, Nov. 28th.—Intelligence is received from Ahmed Muktar Pasha, Turkish General, has been massacred by Arnauts at Gushin.

Extracts From The President's Message.

The President's message opens with congratulations on the prosperity of the country and the successful execution of the Resumption act. The demand upon the Treasury for gold and silver in exchange for United States notes has been small, and the deposit of coin and bullion in exchange for notes has been very large. The excess of the precious metals, deposited or exchanged for United States notes, over the amount of United States notes redeemed, is about \$40,000,000. The resumption of specie payments has been followed by a very great revival of business. The increasing foreign demand for our manufactures and agricultural products has caused a large balance of trade in our favor, which has been paid in gold—from the 1st of July last to November 15th—to the amount of about \$30,000,000. After mentioning the placing of the four per cent loan, and the consequent saving of \$12,297,177 in annual interest, the President says: "The amount of national debt which matures within less than two years is \$793,151,700, of which \$500,000,000 bears interest at the rate of five per cent. It is believed that this part of the debt can be refunded by the issuance of four per cent bonds, and by the reduction of interest, which will thus be effected, about \$11,000,000 can be annually saved. To secure this reduction of interest further legislation is required, which it is hoped will be provided by Congress."

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE.

The coinage of gold during the last fiscal year was \$90,886,512. The coinage of silver dollars since the passage of the act for that purpose up to November 1st, 1879, was \$45,000,550, of which \$12,700,314 has been issued from the Treasury and is now in circulation, and \$32,300,236 is still in the possession of the government.

RETIREMENT OF LEGAL TENDERS ADVISED.

The retirement from circulation of United States notes, and the resumption of legal tender in private contracts, a step to be taken in a progress toward a safe and stable currency, which should be accepted as the policy and duty of the government and the interest and security of the people.

THE RESULT OF THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

It is cited as showing the deep interest which the great body of citizens take in the progress of the country toward a more general and complete establishment, at whatever cost, of universal security and freedom in the exercise of the elective franchise.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The subject of civil service reform is discussed at great length, and the cry of the Civil Service Commission is in detail. Its discontinuance for want of appropriations by Congress is alluded to with regret, and the hope expressed that funds will be provided to continue the system of competitive examinations, the result of which have been eminently satisfactory wherever tried.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Our relations with foreign countries have continued peaceful. The United States Minister in London has been instructed to present a demand for \$10,390,502, in view of the damages received by American citizens at Fortuena bay on the 24 day of January, 1878.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

The government of China has signified its willingness to consider the question of the emigration of its subjects to the United States with a dispassionate fairness and to co-operate in such measures as may tend to prevent injurious consequences to the United States. The negotiations are still proceeding and will be pressed with diligence.

POLYUNIA.

The continued violation of the laws of Congress against polygamy in Utah is alluded to, and a recommendation made that more comprehensive and searching methods for preventing as well as punishing this crime be provided. If necessary to secure obedience to the law, the enjoyment and exercise of the rights and privileges of citizenship in the territories may be withheld from those who violate or oppose the enforcement of the law on this subject.

MEXICO.

Through the energetic action of the military commanders of the two nations on each side of the Rio Grande raids and depredations have greatly decreased, and in the localities where formerly destructive have now almost wholly ceased.

ALASKA.

Both the obligations of the treaty by which Alaska was ceded to this country by Russia and the necessities of the people require that some organized form of government over the territory be adopted.

PAY OF DEPUTY MARSHALS.

The appropriation for judicial expenses, which has heretofore been made for the Department of Justice in gross, was subdivided at the last session, and no appropriation was made for the payment of the fees of marshals and their deputies, either in the service of process or the discharge of other duties, and since June 30th the officers have continued the performance of their duties without compensation, taking upon themselves the necessary incidental outlays, as well as rendering their own services.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

The fact of the occurrence of only two disturbances among the Indians—one at White River, Colorado, and the other at Mesquite, New Mexico—is considered to have fully justified the expectations of those who believed that by humane and peaceful influences the Indian can be led to abandon the habits of savage life and to develop a capacity for useful and civilized occupations.

ENTON MINER: In your paper of yesterday I read the following: "Mine owners will bear in mind that a certain amount of work is required to be done on claims not patented before the first day of 1880," thus conveying the idea that all claims upon which the annual expenditure has not been performed prior to January 1, 1880, are subject to relocation. This would be all correct provided the claim had been located January 1, 1879. The following is the decision of the Commissioner upon that point:

"The construction given by the office is, that upon all claims located after May 10, 1873, less than \$100 will be expended upon labor or improvements during each year, and that the year shall commence from the date of the location of claim."

A correspondent of the Citizen writing from New York under date of November 10th, says: "I may say that the Boreel building, 115 Broadway, has become quite an Arizona headquarters. Gays, Safford and McCormick, and several others representing mining interests throughout the Territory, have offices in this building. Hon. Levi Baskford has been in the city for some time past, and it is understood the Tiger mine will be incorporated here and put on this market. It and other bullion producing mines may be stocked and put on this market to advantage. At least it would seem that they could be, judging by the way other kinds of stocks are bought and sold."

It's all very well for Beecher and Ingersoll to tickle the Eastern people with the notion of no hell; that kind of talk don't go down in this quarter. After a spasmodic existence against hope for a few years, the Universalist of this city have given up the ghost, and now confess the devil and damnation, like good Christians. This is cheering to report my declaration in this correspondence last winter, that not one of them will be his rival if his nomination is the best for the country."

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY ARIZONA MINER]

To-Day's News.

Washington, Dec. 4. In the Senate a number of private bills were introduced. Morrill introduced a bill to facilitate the funding of the national debt. This bill is a duplicate of the Treasury Department bill, introduced in the House by Garfield. After executive session the Senate adjourned until Monday.

The House in committee of the whole, was engaged in distributing the President's message, upon the completion of which the committee arose and the House adjourned till Monday.

New York, Dec. 4. A complaint is published that out of six hundred thousand dollars appropriated annually by the Methodist Missionary Society, only seven hundred goes to the Indians of the Far West.

London, Dec. 4. Buenos Ayres dispatches say that the Chilian defeated the allied forces at Tarapaca. The losses were heavy on both sides.

A new conflict has broken out among the natives of West Africa. No quarters are given to prisoners or wounded on either side.

San Francisco, Dec. 4. The New City Hall Commission made a clean sweep of substitutes.

Tip Top, \$1.75; Sunset, \$5.00.

Tip Top quoted yesterday afternoon in San Francisco at \$1.75.

T. W. Otis has been appointed postmaster at Prescott.

Freight—L. Baskford & Co., 69 pgs 1,470. A. A. G., Verde, 39 pgs 3,798.

EASTERN.

Congressional Proceedings.

Washington, Dec. 3. In the House, Ellis introduced a resolution pledging the protection of the United States to the property of the company authorized by the Nicaraguan government to construct an inter-oceanic canal.

Price offered a resolution declaring specie payment a success, and that any change in financial matters this session would be unwise.

PACIFIC COAST.

San Francisco Officials Take Their Seats. San Francisco, Dec. 3.

Eastern lines are down—news meagre.

The Supreme Court has decided that the newly elected officers of this city are entitled to their seats now, and consequently the old officials retired last night.

Kalbach's Inaugural Full of Promises.

San Francisco, Dec. 2. Mayor Kalbach delivered a pronounced Workingman's inaugural address, promising reforms so far as possible.

ARIZONA STOCKS.

San Francisco, Dec. 3. Tiptop stock is quoted at \$1.60 and Silver King at \$1.

ARIZONA.

Rich Placer: "Gladings—A Wonderful Tale Told by the Phoenix Herald—Truth or Fiction, Which?"

Phoenix, Dec. 4.

Last night's Herald contains a long account of the reported discovery of placer diggings of immense richness about ninety miles northeast of Phoenix. The news was brought to town by a Mexican who says that about a month ago he started with a companion out prospecting, going up a Salt river, and when opposite Superstition mountains they left the river and began prospecting. While climbing up the mountain they got black sand in a little gully, through which large stream of water had recently passed years ago. They were astonished to find that in this sand were large quantities of gold. In some places the sand was only about half an inch deep over the granite. The gold in places about the size of a bean and smaller, was found in the little fissures in the face of the bed rock. Very little washing was necessary, and they found a little spring of water, which furnished them what they needed. They obtained, by digging, about \$300 in half a day. About 2 o'clock p.m. they were surprised to see an Indian woman come to the top of the gulch above the spring, and start to come down. Upon seeing them she ran back over the hill. In less than ten minutes they were surrounded by fifty or sixty savages. The Indians were very small and seemed to be a different nation than they had ever seen in Arizona. The Mexicans were not armed except with knives, and he says they were almost instantly caught with lariates. The Indians took them up the mountain and put them in a cave. They bound him and killed his companion and his wife would have been the same but for his escape. He succeeded in getting away with only a few knife slashes on his face. They lost their gold and all their outfit. The Indians seemed to be cave-dwellers, and were evidently excited over the place being discovered by outsiders. The Mexican, when he reached town, was a pitiful sight. His hands and feet were torn and bleeding, and his face was gashed in a fearful manner.

Prescott Freight Arrivals.

Manosca, Dec. 4. Freight for the following Prescott parties arrived here last night:

L. Baskford, 1 pgs 300. A. J. Mason, 1 pgs 75. D. C. Thorne, 2 pgs 270. F. W. Blake, 1 pgs 120. W. M. Buffum, 6 pgs 1,010.

The Washington Correspondent of Fortune's Progress says:

I have told that none of the Republican Presidential aspirants will stand in the way of Grant. The three prominent men, Blaine, Washburne and Sherman, are all his friends; every one of them under special personal obligations to him. And I now repeat my declaration in this correspondence last winter, that not one of them will be his rival if his nomination is the best for the country."

ALL THE LATEST MAGAZINES AND PAPERS, At the Post Office.

Publishers' Prices.

Prescott, Nov. 11th, 1879.

FRANK G. PARKER, Architect and Builder.

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS, WAGON AND CARRIAGE WORK DONE TO ORDER ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE!

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS.

World's Plans, and Specifications. In short, every thing in my line promptly attended to.

FRANK G. PARKER, Architect and Builder, Northern Corner Court and Jacobson Streets, Prescott, Oct. 9, 1879.

A MOONLIGHT MEMORY.

The moonbeams through my window-pane light cheerily are twinkling!

Comes back a night of long ago, When I with May was walking, My heart beat fast and true, I knew, Was much too full for talking.

We strolled beyond the village bounds, Through country lanes and byways, For love is started by a sound, And ever about the highways.

The loving words I ought to speak My tongue refused to utter; The crimson flush upon May's cheek Betrayed her inward stir.

And so we kept our silent pace Until the moon, quite kindly, Behind a cloud concealed her face, And left us waiting blindly.

Young Love, like evil, fears the light, But in the dark grows bolder; So there, when that happy night, My tale of love I told her.

And when the moon, serene and fair, Once more shined the brighter, She shone upon the happiest pair That ever walked together.

THE HARBINGER.

London, Nov. 28th.—Carnish smelters advanced the price of tin four shillings per ton.

About a year and a half ago two sisters, twins, married brothers in Yamhill county. Last week one of the ladies presented her liege lord with two pair of twins at one birth.

New York, Nov. 28th.—The World's Washington special says: The belief is becoming general among army officers that the severest Indian war since the Seminole war is impending. Letters received from the West corroborate this statement.

Ex-Gov. McConkie is the man of all others for Chairman of the Republican National Convention. He has the knowledge, experience, tact and executive ability that no other man would use his position to help any particular boom.—New York Evening Mail.

The Bulletin of Wednesday, speaking of the execution of two Indian murderers, "perfect order and harmony prevailed during the entire scene." The harmony and the vibration of the crowd must have been very satisfactory to the musical ear of justice, as with its dying fall it choked two of the principal listeners with emotion.—News Letter.

A Loreda letter states that the insurgents of Durango, Mexico, are about attacking the city of Durango, where the remnants of the Government troops retreated after their defeat at Chihuahua. General Trevino, with the men, is in Durango, acting on the defensive. Governor Antonio of Yucatan, with 9,000 men, is opposing Palomine, who is backed by the Federal Government.

The following freight arrived at Maricopa last night: C. W. Beach, 7 pgs 565. Rabble & Wirth, 3 pgs 75. B. H. Weaver, 14 pgs 2,220. L. Baskford & Co., 1 pgs 63. A. S. Baskford, 1 pgs 90. N. C. Shuckler & Co., 2 pgs 386.

Rawlins, Wyo., Nov. 28th.—Troops now stationed here to-day received orders to go into winter quarters, as follows: Four companies—H. K. L. and M. 3d Cavalry, under command of Colonel Brackett, to Fort Laramie; Companies A, B,